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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS
—OF—
POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(*Continued.*)

UNITED STATES.—Continued.

ENVELOPES.—Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

FIFTH, OR REAY SERIES.

Dies.

DIE 34. ONE CENT. 1870. Colorless bust of Franklin to left upon an oval of solid color, surrounded by a broad band of solid color between two colorless lines, outside of which is a line of color. This band is ornamented with very fine, colorless and regular engine turning and inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" above and "ONE CENT" below, in colored block capitals. At each side, separating the inscriptions, an oval of solid color containing a colorless numeral of value. The outer ends of the engine turning are round loops, each having a small dot. The "O." of "POSTAGE" has a round centre with cross lines; that of "ONE" has oval centre with a dot. The periods following "U." and "S." are square and alike. The old fashioned choker which encircles Franklin's neck is decidedly notched where it meets the slope of the chin and also, to a less degree, where it meets the bust. Thus showing a decided projection between the chin and the bust. The colorless parts in all dies are embossed. Size 25x29 mm.

DIE 35. ONE CENT. 1870. Similar to Die 34 except that the projection between the chin and the bust is lacking, the choker forming a perfectly straight line between the chin and the bust.

DIE 36. TWO CENTS. 1870. Similar to Dies 34 and 35. Bust of Jackson; numerals in circles and small. Lower inscription "TWO CENTS." Base of bust terminates in four square corners. Dimensions 25½x29 mm.

DIE 37. THREE CENTS. 1870. Similar to last. Bust of Washington. Value changed to "THREE CENTS." Numerals, small and heavy, in small circles. Dimensions 25½x29 mm.

DIE 38. SIX CENTS. 1870. Similar to last. Bust of Lincoln. Value changed to "SIX CENTS." Numerals, large and heavy, in ovals. The front lock of hair is broad and heavy with a small point near the centre. The back hair is short and the neck long. Dimensions 25½x28½ mm. In this die the engine turning consists mainly of wavy lines.

DIE 39. TEN CENTS. 1870. Of the same general design as last. Bust of Thomas Jefferson to left; head leaning slightly forward. The queue, which has a round end, terminates just above the back of the bust, showing a slight depression there. Numerals of value, small and well formed, in quatrefoils. The "O" of "POSTAGE" has a narrow central oval. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

DIE 40. TWELVE CENTS. 1870. Similar. Bust of Henry Clay to left. The bust is rather smaller than in the other values. Numerals, which are quite large, in large circles which extend slightly beyond the rest of design and into the central oval. "O" of "POSTAGE" with broad, oval center. "G" without cross-bar. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

DIE 41. FIFTEEN CENTS. 1870. Similar. Large bust of Daniel Webster to left. The front lock of hair lies close to the forehead; wavy hair and curly whiskers. Numerals rather small and in horizontal ovals which project as in Die 40. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

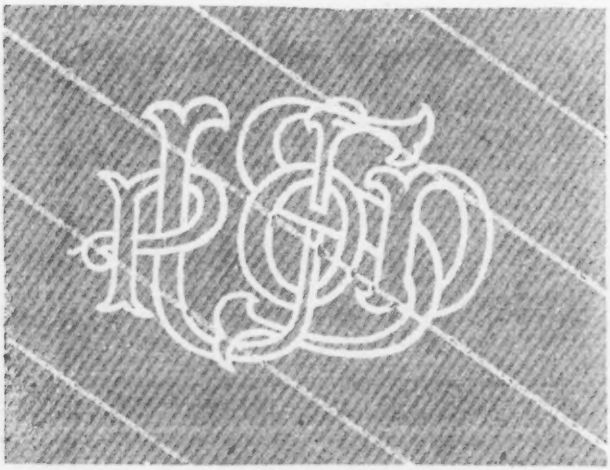
DIE 42. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1870. Similar. Bust of Winfield Scott to left. Top of head nearly touches frame and shows three small, pointed locks of hair. Lower inscription of smaller letters than in other values. The inner loops of the engine turned ornamentation are small squares with colored centers. Numerals in shields, which project as in last. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

DIE 43. THIRTY CENTS. 1870. Similar. Bust of Alexander Hamilton. Back of bust small and square. Numerals rather small and in horizontal rectangles with concaved corners. The rectangles project as in last. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

DIE 44. NINETY CENTS. 1870. Similar. Bust of Commodore Oliver H. Perry. Front of bust narrow and pointed. Numerals, which are large, in shields, which are a trifle wider than the frame lines of the stamp, so that their upper points are just inside the outer lines of the rest of the stamp. The centres of the ciphers are rounded. 28½ loops of engine turning above the lower inscription. Dimensions 26x29 mm.

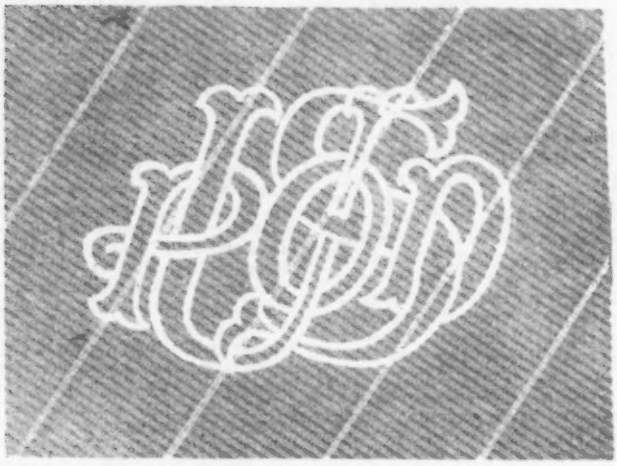
DIE 45. SEVEN CENTS. 1871. Similar. Bust of Edwin M. Stanton. Large, colored numerals of value sunken on colorless circular disks, which project slighty as in last. The down stroke of the numerals does not curl up at the lower ends. Intersecting net work between "U" and "S," "G" and "E," and "N" and "C." Dimensions 25½x28½ mm.

Watermark.



B 1.

Wmk. B. Composed of a monogram of the letters "U. S. P. O. D." in a rather fanciful design. "P. O. D." measure about 21 mm. high and "U. S." about 39 mm. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert note two varieties, as follows: "Among the Reay envelopes are found two varieties: B1, in which the letters are only lightly inclined to the base line drawn through their lower extremities and set upon cross lines running from the



B 2.

left above to the right below; B2, in which the letters are much more inclined to the base line and set on cross lines running from the right above to the left below." *

Knives.

KNIFE 23. NOTE SIZE. No. 1. 1870. This knife should form an envelope 5 4-16x 2 12-16 inches, 135x73 mm. Upper flap tongued; lower one low and round-pointed. Side flaps narrow, very low cut and points blunt and rounded.

The curve of the lower edges of the side flaps is continuous while the upper edges have a long double curve. It is easily recognized by its low cut, as it measures about 22 mm. from top fold of envelope to the point of intersection of the upper edges of the side flaps. It is exceedingly scarce, in fact I have only seen it in the earliest Reay "specimen" sets.

KNIFE 24. NOTE SIZE. No. 1. 1870. This should form an envelope of exactly the size of Knife 23. To quote Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert:

"The lower flap has uniformly a sharp upper point. The loose flap has a long-tongued point. It is a high cut envelope, the right flap is nearly square on the end which turns into the upper edge by a very short curve, and into the lower edge by a long, gradual curve. The left flap is nearly round on the end, turning into the upper edge by a large curve, and into the lower edge by a much larger curve. It is found folded with the right flap lapping over the left, and also with left lapping over the right. As the long flap in the first instance is on the left, and in the second on the right, it would appear that the blank is sometimes folded the reverse of the usual manner."**

KNIFE 25. ORDINARY LETTER SIZE. No. 2. 1870. This should form an envelope measuring 5 8-16 x 3 1-16 inches 140x78 mm. It is ruled and most easily distinguished from knives 7 and 8 by the point of the lower flap, which, instead of having a circular piece cut out of it, has but a slight depression. The upper flap is tongued and the right one has a very small, round end.

KNIFE 26. ORDINARY LETTER SIZE. No. 2. 1870. Of the same size as knife 25. Top flap with a rather broad pointed tongue; lower flap usually sharp pointed, though sometimes a trifle rounded. The end of the long flap is nearly round and folded under the left one. The latter, usually square cut, sometimes rounds into the edges.

KNIFE 27. ORDINARY LETTER SIZE. No. 2. 1870. The same as knife 26, but folded the reverse, having the long flap on the left and folded under the right one. It is the common knife of this size.

KNIFE 28. FULL LETTER SIZE. No. 3. 1870. Should form an envelope

*P. 9.

**P. 13. Knife 19.

measuring 5 8-16x3 6-16 inches, 140x85 mm. The upper flap is tongued and has a broad point, while the lower has a sharp square point. The left flap has a broad and very round end, while the right is straight and broad, forming a sharp corner with the short concave curve. It measures 22 mm. before beginning to turn into the lower edge.

KNIFE 29. FULL LETTER SIZE. No. 3. 1870. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert are again quoted: "Is a variation of knife 23.* The loose flap is a little more pointed, the bottom flap and the lower edges of the side flaps are nearly identical with those of knife 23, but the upper edges of the side flaps are lower in cut, and the ends of these flaps are about 5 mm. narrower. The upper point of the right flap, where the vertical edge meets the small concave curve, is slightly rounded."

"There is also a variation of this knife in which the point of the loose flap is still more pointed."†

KNIFE 30, FULL LETTER SIZE. No. 3. 1870. A variety of the last. The loose and bottom flaps are similar to those knife 29. Side flaps still lower cut and their ends, which are nearly square, intersect the small, concave curve at a sharp point, and round into the lower edges very slightly. These ends are narrow; the right being about 18 mm. The left flap is about 2 mm. longer than in knives 28 or 29.

KNIFE 31. EXTRA LETTER SIZE. No. 5. 1870. Should form an envelope 6 6-16 x 3 7-16 inches, 162x87 mm. Top flap tongued; lower flap with a broad point which rounds into the double curve of the sides. Side flaps with broad, rounded ends, the lower edges much longer than the upper. It is very rare and closely resembles the official size of this issue.

KNIFE 32. EXTRA LETTER SIZE, No. 5. 1870. This should form an envelope 6 6-16x3 8-16 inches, 162x89 mm. The upper flap is tongued and measures 48 to 50 mm. from the point to the fold of the envelope. The lower flap ends in a sharp point. The right flap has a straight end curving slightly into the upper and lower edges. The end of the left flap is more rounded, as is also its upper point, while its lower point rounds still more into the lower edge.

KNIFE 33. EXTRA LETTER SIZE. No. 5. 1870. This is of the same size as Knife 32, and, as there is no other ruled envelope of this size, it is readily distinguished. The top flap is tongued and the piece cut out of the upper edge of the lower flap is shallow and about 24 mm. wide.

KNIFE 34. OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 7. 1870. This should form an envelope 8 14-16 x 3 15-16 inches, 225x100 mm. The top flap, though not tongued, is rather pointed. The points of the side flaps are broad and round; at the point of their intersection with the top edge of the lower flap, they are about 9 mm. below the upper fold of the envelope. Their sides are continuous curves, but, as the lower edges are nearly twice as long as the upper ones, the points are much above the centre of the envelope. The ends of these side flaps are fully 70 mm. apart. The lower flap is flat on top, about 62 mm. on the right and 65 mm. on the left, shorter than the envelope. The corners round into the double curves of the sides.

KNIFE 35. OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 7. 1870. Of the same size as knife 34, of which it is a variation. The ends of the side flaps are broader than in knife 34, that on the right especially so, this difference amounting to 5 mm. measured at a point 5 mm. back from the extreme end of the point. This makes them somewhat rounder, so that, at the point of intersection with top edge of the lower flap, they are but about 6 mm. below the upper fold of the envelope. The curves of the lower flap are also more concave on the sides. The ends of the side flaps are only about 68 mm. apart, and the left end of the flat top of the lower flap is only 60 mm. from the end of the envelope. There is also a difference of about 2 mm. in the distance of the top of the lower flap from the top fold of the envelope. In knife 34 it is about 7 mm., in this knife about 5 mm.

KNIFE 36. EXTRA OFFICIAL SIZE. No. 8. 1870. This should form an envelope measuring 10 4 16 x 4 6-16 inches, 259x111 mm. Except for its size it is a copy of knife 34.

Paper.

The only new paper which we have in this series is the cream, which is found in many shades. The Amber, in two qualities, is for the first time recognized officially, and the buff disappears.

*Our Knife No. 28.
†P. 18. Knife 24.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1870.		**One cent, blue.**		**Two Dies.**		**Five Knives.**		
4176	(163)	35	White	25	2	B	S	
4177	(164)	35	White	27	2	B1-2	S	
4178	(164a)	34	White	27	2	B	S	
4179	(165)	35	White	27	2	B2	S	Blue lines
4180	(166)	35	White	28	3	B	S	
4181	(167)	35	Amber	25	2	B	S	
4182	(168)	35	Amber	27	2	B1-2	S	
4183	(168a)	35	Amber	27	2	B	S	Ultramarine
4184	(169)	35	Amber	27	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4185	(170)	35	Amber	28	3	B1	S	Pale blue
4186	(170a)	35	Amber	28	3	B	S	Ultramarine
4187	(170b)	35	Amber	28	3	B	S	Dark blue
4188	(171)	35	Orange	23	4	B2	U	
4189	(171a)	34	Orange	23	4	B2	U	
4190	(172)	35	Orange	30	4	B2	U	
4191	(172a)	34	Orange	30	4	B2	U	
4192	(173)	35	Orange	32	6	B2	U	
4193	(173a)	34	Orange	32	6	B2	U	
1870.		**Two cents, brown.**		**One Die.**		**Six Knives.**		
4194	(174)	36	White	25	2	B	S	
4195	(175)	36	White	26	2	B2	S	
4196	(176)	36	White	27	2	B1-2	S	
4197	(177)	36	White	28	3	B	S	
4198	(178)	36	Amber	25	2	B2	S	
4199	(179)	36	Amber	26	2	B1	S	
4200	(179a)	36	Amber	26	2	B	S	Mis-strike*
4201	(180)	36	Amber	27	2	B1-2	S	
4202	(180a)	36	Amber	27	2	B	S	Albino
4203	(181)	36	Amber	28	3	B1	S	
4204	(182)	36	Orange	28	3	B2	S	
4205	(183)	36	Orange	28	4	B2	U	
4206	(184)	36	Orange	31	6	B	U	
4207	(185)	36	Orange	32	6	B2	U	
1870.		**Three cents, green.**		**One Die.**		**Fourteen Knives.**		
4208	(186)	37	White	23	1	B	S	
4209	(187)	37	White	24	1	B1-2	S	
4210	(188)	37	White	24	1	B1	S	Knife variety
4211	(189)	37	White	24	1	B2	S	Blue lines
4212	(190)	37	White	25	2	B2	S	
4213	(191)	37	White	26	2	B1-2	S	Blue lines
4214	(192)	37	White	27	2	B1-2	S	
4215	(193)	37	White	27	2	B2	S	Blue lines
4216	(194)	37	White	9	3	B1-2	S	
4217	(195)	37	White	28	3	B1-2	S	
4218	(196)	37	White	28	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4219	(197)	37	White	29	3	B1-2	S	
4220	(198)	37	White	29	3	B2	S	Knife variety
4221	(199)	37	White	29	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4222	(200)	37	White	30	3	B	S	
4223	(201)	37	White	31	5	B1	S	
4224	(202)	37	White	32	5	B1-2	S	
4225	(203)	37	White	32	5	B2	S	Blue lines
4226	(204)	37	White	33	5	B2	S	
4227	(205)	37	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4228	(206)	37	White	35	7	B1	S	
4229	(207)	37	Amber	24	1	B1	S	
4230	(208)	37	Amber	25	2	B2	S	
4231	(209)	37	Amber	27	2	B1	S	
4232	(210)	37	Amber	27	2	B1	S	Blue lines

*Extra stamp in lower flap, upside down and slightly inclined to right.

No.	N. P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4233	(211)	37	Amber	9	3	B1	S	
4234	(212)	37	Amber	28	3	B1	S	
4235	(213)	37	Amber	28	3	B2	S	Blue lines
4236	(214)	37	Amber	29	3	B1-2	S	
4237	(215)	37	Amber	29	3	B1-2	S	Knife variety
4238	(216)	37	Amber	30	3	B2	S	
4239	(217)	37	Amber	31	5	B	S	
4240	(218)	37	Amber	32	5	B1-2	S	
4241	(219)	37	Amber	32	5	B2	S	Blue lines
4242	(220)	37	Amber	33	5	B2	S	
4243	(221)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	26	2	B1	S	
4244	(222)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	27	2	B1-2	S	
4245	(223)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	28	3	B1-2	S	
4246	(224)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1	S	
4247	(225)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1	S	Knife variety
4248	(226)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	30	3	B1	S	
4249	(227)	37	Amber 3rd qual.	32	5	B1-2	S	
4250	(228)	37	Cream	25	2	B	S	
4251	(229)	37	Cream	26	2	B1-2	S	
4252	(230)	37	Cream	26	2	B2	S	Blue Lines
4253	(231)	37	Cream	27	2	B2	S	
4254	(232)	37	Cream	9	3	B	S	
4255	(233)	37	Cream	28	3	B1-2	S	
4256	(234)	37	Cream	28	3	B1-2	S	Blue lines
4257	(235)	37	Cream	29	3	B1-2	S	
4258	(236)	37	Cream	30	3	B1-2	S	
4259	(237)	37	Cream	32	5	B1	S	
4260	(238)	37	Cream	32	5	B	S	First quality
4261	(239)	37	Cream	32	5	B2	S	Blue lines
4262	(240)	37	Cream	33	5	B2	S	
4263	(241)	37	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4264	(242)	37	Cream	35	7	B1	S	
1870.		**Six cents, red.**		**One Die.**		**Seven Knives.**		
4265	(243)	38	White	28	3	B1-2	S	
4266	(244)	38	White	29	3	B2	S	
4267	(245)	38	White	29	3	B1-2	S	Knife variety
4268	(246)	38	White	30	3	B2	S	
4269	(247)	38	White	32	5	B2	S	
4270	(248)	38	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4271	(248a)	38	White	35	7	B	S	
4272	(249)	38	White	36	8	B1-2	S	
4273	(250)	38	Amber	28	3	B1-2	S	
4274	(251)	38	Amber	29	3	B1-2	S	
4275	(252)	38	Amber	29	3	B2	S	Knife variety
4276	(253)	38	Amber	30	3	B1	S	
4277	(254)	38	Amber	32	5	B1-2	S	
4278	(255)	38	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4279	(256)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	28	3	B1	S	
4280	(257)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1-2	S	
4281	(258)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1-2	S	Knife variety
4282	(259)	38	Amber 3rd qual.	32	5	B2	S	
4283	(260)	38	Cream	28	3	B1	S	
4284	(261)	38	Cream	29	3	B1	S	
4285	(262)	38	Cream	32	5	B1-2	S	
4286	(263)	38	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4287	(264)	38	Cream	35	7	B1	S	
4288	(265)	38	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1870.		**Ten cents, brown.**		**One Die.**		**Three Knives.**		
4289	(266)	39	White	28	3	B2	S	
4290	(267)	39	White	28	3	B1	S	Almost black
4291	(268)	39	White	29	3	B2	S	

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
4292	(269)	39	White	30	3	B	S	
4293	(270)	39	Amber	28	3	B1	S	
4294	(271)	39	Amber	28	3	B1	S	Almost black
4295	(272)	39	Amber	29	3	B1	S	
4296	(273)	39	Amber	30	3	B2	S	
1870.		**Twelve cents, purple.**		**One Die.**		**Two Knives.**		
4297	(274)	40	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4298	(275)	40	White	36	8	B2	S	
4299	(276)	40	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4300	(277)	40	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4301	(278)	40	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1870.		**Fifteen cents, orange.**		**One Die.**		**Two Knives.**		
4302	(279)	41	White	34	7	B1-2	S	
4303	(280)	41	White	36	8	B1-2	S	
4304	(281)	41	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4305	(282)	41	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4306	(283)	41	Cream	36	8	B1	S	
1870.		**Twenty-four cents, lilac.**		**One Die.**		**Two Knives.**		
4307	(284)	42	White	34	7	B2	S	
4308	(285)	42	White	36	8	B2	S	
4309	(286)	42	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4310	(287)	42	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4311	(288)	42	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1870.		**Thirty cents, black.**		**One Die.**		**Two Knives.**		
4312	(289)	43	White	34	7	B2	S	
4313	(290)	43	White	36	8	B1-2	S	
4314	(291)	43	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4315	(292)	43	Cream	34	7	B1-2	S	
4316	(293)	43	Cream	36	8	B1	S	
1870.		**Ninety cents, carmine.**		**One Die.**		**Two Knives**		
4317	(294)	44	White	34	7	B2	S	
4318	(295)	44	White	36	8	B2	S	
4319	(296)	44	Amber	34	7	B1-2	S	
4320	(297)	44	Cream	34	7	B1	S	
4321	(298)	44	Cream	36	8	B1-2	S	
1871.		**Seven cents, vermilion.**		**One Die.**		**Two Knives.**		
4322	(299)	45	Amber 3rd qual.	28	3	B1	S	
4323	(300)	45	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B1-2	S	
4324	(301)	45	Amber 3rd qual.	29	3	B2	S	Knife variety

SIXTH TO ELEVENTH SERIES.

Dies.

These, usually known as the "Plimpton series," are all copies of the Reay designs with the addition of a five cent value as well as the special design for a three cent value which was issued in commemoration of the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

DIE 46. ONE CENT. 1874. This is described by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert as follows: "Same design as die 34, compared with which the oval is slightly wider, bust larger and more inclined forward, front of bust twice as far from the frame as the back, which nearly touches the frame, top of head much further from frame-line than either point of bust. Engine-turned work very irregular. Generally showing sharp outer ends to the loops, and many of the dots missing.

"O" of "POSTAGE" has a large centre, either plain or containing a small oval or dot.

"O" of "ONE" with large centre, with dot, scratch, small oval, or plain. Period after "U" sometimes round, sometimes blurred. That after "S" a triangle or blurred. Much space above the numerals, the dots on the bottom bars small and very near the border, but far from the stem."

Varieties—Of this die there are many sub-varieties. The normal type would seem to be *a*, which is described from a hub-proof, though found on envelopes actually circulated.

a. Period after "U" a nearly perfect circle, that after "S" irregular, but roundish. The centre of both the "O" of "POSTAGE" and "ONE," containing a clearly defined small oval.

b. Both periods nearly round; centre of "O" of "POSTAGE" plain; centre of "O" of "ONE," with clearly defined dash.

c. Both periods nearly round, centre of "O" of "POSTAGE" shows part of a small oval; centre of "O" of "ONE" with the dash.

d. Both periods nearly round; centre of "O" of "POSTAGE" shows a dot; centre of "ONE" flat oval with dot.

e. "Period after "U" round, that after "S" a diamond, a dot in the centre of each "O."

f. Period after "U" round, that after "S" square, centre of "O" of "POSTAGE" plain, of "O" of "ONE" a small oval or part of it. The bust has no ear.

g. Periods both square, plainly defined dot in each "O," the bust has no ear.

h. Same as *g*, but bust with ear.

i. Period after "U" round, with square centre, that after "S" triangular, but crossed by the net-work. Centre of "O" of "POSTAGE" shows a dot, or traces of it, that of "ONE" an oval, or traces of it."*

DIE 47. TWO CENTS. 1874. General design similar to die 36, but easily distinguishable by its poor workmanship. Dimensions 25¾x30 mm.

The numerals, which are in circles, are very thin and badly shaped. They begin with a very small dot at the top and end with aline at the foot of the down stroke. The "O" of "POSTAGE" has a large, round centre which is crossed by two crossing lines. The base of the bust has four square corners and the periods are nearly round.

DIE 48. THREE CENTS. 1874. Similar to die 37, but easily distinguished by the large, slim numerals, which are contained in very large ovals, measuring 5½ mm. vertically by 4 mm. horizontally. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert give two varieties, as follows: "*a*. The forehead, top and back of the head form part of a circle; eyebrow not prominent; nose nearly straight; a very slight depression between the lip and chin; neck nearly straight, no Adam's apple.

b. The forehead, top and back of the head do not form a smooth line but a waved line; eyebrow prominent; depression between forehead and hair; marked depression between lip and chin; neck curved, Adam's apple very prominent.

There are also at least three varieties of *a* and seven of *b*, depending on the arrangement of the network. These are most readily seen in the spaces before the "U," after the "O," in the interior of "G," and after "E." These are not such as result from bad printing, but from different arrangement of the lines."*

DIE 49. TEN CENTS. 1874. A poor copy of die 39. Dimensions 28x30mm. The head, which is upright and very large, nearly fills the central oval. The queue ends with the lower line of the bust, the lower front point of which is very close to the frame and rounded. The numerals are long and thin and the "O" of "POSTAGE" has a large rounded, central oval.

DIE 50. ONE CENT. 1874. This is another copy of die 34. It is easily distinguished from die 46 by its better workmanship. The bust, also, is smaller and inclines forward much more. The spaces between the front, back, and top of bust are wide and nearly equal; the "O" of "POSTAGE" has an oval center which is crossed by two intersecting lines. The left side of the "O" of "ONE" is too thick, and its centre is oval. The engine turning is more regular and the ends of the loops are more pointed than in die 34. There is considerable space over the numerals, and the dots on the lower bars are distant from the stem. The periods are both round. This die is commonly known as "Die B."

DIE 51. TWO CENTS. 1874. Another copy of die 36 and, also, of die 47. It is readily distinguishable from either of those dies by the fact that the numerals are in ovals instead of circles. The "O" of "TWO" has a plain center. Dimensions 25½x29½ mm. Commonly known as "Die B."

DIE 52. TWO CENTS. 1874. Similar to die 51, of which it is probably a variety, but easily distinguished from it by the fact that the tail of the left numeral touches the frame line of the oval. Commonly known as "Die B^2."

DIE 53. TWO CENTS. 1874. Similar to die 51, and probably another variety of that die. It is distinguished from dies 51 and 52 by the "O" of "TWO," the center of which has two crossed lines. The tail of the left numeral does not touch the frame of the oval. Commonly known as "Die B^3."

DIE 54. THREE CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 37 and, also, of die 48. It is distinguished from the former by the numerals being in ovals instead of in circles, and from the latter by the ovals being small-

*Pp. 24-25.

*P 25.

er, the figures broader and more squatty, and the lettering heavier.

DIE 55. SIX CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 38. Size 26x29¼ mm. The front lock of hair is brushed upwards and forwards forming a hook. The neck is shorter, the back hair longer. The ovals and numerals are larger and the "O" of "POSTAGE," has a narrow, oval center crossed by a single line.

DIE 56. SEVEN CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 45, from which it is distinguished by the numerals, the down stroke of which turns up at the right of their lower ends. There is a line of colored spaces between the letters "U" and "S," "G" and "E," and "N" and "C," but the net-work does not intersect.

DIE 57. TWELVE CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 40. The head is nearly round and the ear uncovered. The outer oval seems to be more pointed above than at bottom. The "O" of "POSTAGE" has a narrow, oval centre and the "G" has a cross-bar.

DIE 58. FIFTEEN CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 41. The front lock of hair is far back and separated from the forehead by a colored line. Hair curved instead of waved. The whisker is a mere tuft. The "1" is heavy and that at the left is very near the "5."

DIE 59. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 42. The top of the head is further from the frame; the features are sharper, and the hair makes a high point at the top. The letters of the inscription are longer and the inner loops, instead of being small squares, are mere lines. The space between the upright and right lower stroke of the "R" is colored, while in die 42 it is not. The right lower stroke is also carried too far to the right.

DIE 60. THIRTY CENTS. 1874. A copy of die 43. The back of the bust is broader and rounded. The numerals are nearer together, the central oval of the ciphers is sharp at top and bottom instead of rounded, while the center stroke of the "E" of "POSTAGE" is thin and indistinct instead of being broad and clear. The most distinctive feature, however, is the rectangle which contains the numerals; in die 43 both of these rectangles are perfectly square with the rest of the design, while here that on the left is tipped up on the inner, and down on the outer, end.

DIE 61. TWO CENTS. 1875. A copy of die 51. The inscription is heavier; the central oval of the "O" of both "POSTAGE" and "ONE" is small, and narrower than in die 51. Commonly known as "Die C."

A variety is found in which the bridge of the nose is higher, making its tip nearly double the regular size, and the chin is larger.

DIE 62. TEN CENTS. 1875. Another copy of die 39. The head, which inclines forward, is smaller. The queue ends above the back of the bust, forming a large and square projection beyond it. The numerals are poorly formed and quite heavy the "1" having a flat top. Dimensions 27x 29mm. Commonly known as "Die B."

DIE 63. FIVE CENTS. 1875. Of the same general design as the rest of the series. Head of Zachary Taylor to left. The numerals are in ovals and the dimensions are 25x29mm. There are three separate and distinct dies of this stamp, of which this is described by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, under *Var. a.*, as follows: "There are three varieties depending on the form of the numerals. * * * *a.* The dot is large, the back heavy, the inside colored space small. The top stroke is short and heavy, measuring 1½mm., and the lower edge of it curves off from the straight vertical stroke, and round again at the end, forming a double curve. A line continued upward in the direction of the straight vertical stroke of the left numeral shows the points of 5 loops of the network to the left of it. Both numerals nearly alike."

DIE 64. FIVE CENTS. 1875. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert's *Variety b.*, differing from die 63 as follows: "*b.* The dot is large but the back not so heavy; the colored space inside is larger and its curves more abrupt. The top stroke is a little longer and makes a sharp angle with the straight vertical stroke but curves round at the end. Only three points show to the left of a line drawn as before. The right hand 5 is different and apparently the vertical stroke would cross the middle of the dot if prolonged."*

DIE 65. FIVE CENTS. 1875. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert's *Variety c.*, differing from dies 63 and 64 as follows: "*c.* The dot is much smaller; back like *b*; colored space much broader than *b*; curves, however, are similar. Upper stroke still longer, measures about 2mm. and makes a sharp angle with the vertical stroke and is terminated by a diagonal line. The right numeral is like the left numeral of *b*, but the inside colored space is slightly larger and the top stroke thinner."*

DIE 66. NINETY CENTS. 1875. A copy of die 44, distinguished from it as follows: The front of the bust is much blunter. The shields, containing the numerals, are much wider than the frame lines of the

*P. 26

stamp, so that their outer lines fall outside of the outer colored lines of the frame. The centers of the ciphers are pointed. There are 27 loops, instead of 28½ as in die 44, above the lower inscription. The back hair is brushed forward.

DIE 67. THREE CENTS. 1876. This is one of the special dies made to commemorate the Centennial Exposition. It is described by Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert as follows: "It is in the form of a shield, 37x34 mm., in color, embossed with a double-lined border, 1776 at top, "U" and "S" in the upper corners, "POSTAGE" on a ribbon outlined above. "THREE CENTS" on similar ribbon below, "1876" at the bottom, with a postboy galloping to the left and a mail-train below at the centre."* A single colorless line underneath "POSTAGE." Commonly known as the "Hartford Die."

DIE 68. THREE CENTS. 1876. Exactly like die 67 except that there is a double line underneath "POSTAGE." Commonly known as the "Philadelphia Die."

DIE 69. TWO CENTS. 1881. A copy of die 61, from which it is easily distinguished by the more youthful look of the head, the smaller ovals, and thinner numerals; though probably the most striking difference is in the lower part of the bust, which, in die 61, is almost a straight line from the lower front point until it reaches the projection at the back, where it forms almost a right angle and extends out to the lower back corner. In this die this line forms an almost exact quarter of a circle. Commonly known as "Die D."

DIE 70. THREE CENTS. 1881. A copy of the 54. The head is more pointed and its top point is nearer the frame line. The forehead and eyebrow are more prominent, as is also the depression in front of the eye. The base of the bust is shorter, more rounded at the back, very square in front and further from the frame. The "O" of "POSTAGE" has a large, oval centre; the numerals are poorly shaped, and the knot of the queue, being rounder, projects more. Commonly known as "Die C."

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DIE 71. FIVE CENTS. 1882. Of the same general design as die 63. The head, which is much larger, being changed to that of James A. Garfield.

DIE 72. TWO CENTS. OCTOBER, 1883. Of the same general design as die 54. Dimensions 26x30mm. The net work is heavier and slightly different; the inscriptions are somewhat larger, and the numerals long and slim. The head is a trifle larger, and the value, of course, changed to "TWO CENTS."

DIE 73. FOUR CENTS. OCTOBER, 1883. Head of Andrew Jackson to left in colored oval with colorless frame lines. Dimensions 26x30 mm. Fancy engine-turned lines on the frame, colorless numerals in ovals at sides. Colored labels in the ornamental work above and below, that above inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE," that below "FOUR CENTS," in colorless Roman capitals. The figures of value of sides measure about 2¾ mm., across at their widest part. The left figure comes to a sharp point where the cross stroke and the downward, slanting stroke meet. The points of the lower label, containing the words "FOUR CENTS," stop short at the lower line of the third loop below the oval containing the figure "4." The points of the upper label containing the words "U.S. POSTAGE," cut completely through the fourth loop above the oval containing the figure "4," and are well over in the outer ends of the loops. There are 87 points in the outer circle, these are divided by the ovals containing the figures of value so that there are 43 points above and 44 below the ovals. There are 85 points in the inner circle, divided as above, so that there are 42 above the ovals and 43 below. Some of these points, where the frame of the oval containing the figure of value cuts them off, show only a portion of a loop; in some cases only a dot. All these are included in the above count. Commonly known as "Die A."

Comparative list of knives used in this catalogue and in that of the National Philatelic Society:

Our Numbers.	N. P. S.	Our Numbers.	N. P. S.
23	18	30	25
24	19	31	26
25	20	32	27
26	21	33	28
27	22	34	29
28	23	35	—
29	24	36	30

Note.—The author will be obliged if collectors will call his attention to any inaccuracies in this list of envelopes; and also for information regarding varieties not known to him. The privilege of personally examining the specimens will also be appreciated.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By John N. Luff.

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(*Continued from page* 280.)

Issue of 1893.

This is usually called the Columbian issue.

The reasons for the issue and other particulars concerning it are given in the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated November 20th, 1892, as follows:

"During the past summer the determination was reached by the Department to issue, during the progress of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a special series of adhesive postage stamps of such a character as would help to signalize the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. This course was in accordance with the practice of other great postal administrations on occasions of national rejoicing, and it was consistent with the idea of a display at the Exposition of such articles as would illustrate the history, progress, and administrative functions of the Post-Office Department, which Congress, by statute, has directed to be made part of a general governmental exhibit. The same idea had been carried out in a limited way during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, by the issue, concurrently with that event, of a special design of stamped envelopes appropriate to the celebration. The measure was not only calculated to prove a popular one, but to be the means, through the sale of the stamps to the collectors, and by specially stimulating the use of the stamps by the public, of adding largely to the revenue of the Department.

The collecting of stamps is deserving of encouragement, for it tends to the cultivation of artistic tastes and the study of history and geography, especially on the part of the young, by the examination and comparison of stamps of different nations of the world, and to a more accurate knowledge of their postal systems. The new stamps will be purchased in large quantities simply for the use of collections, without ever being presented in payment of postage; and the stamps sold in this way will, of course, prove a clear gain to the Department.

The benefits to accrue to the Exposition from the issue of such a series of stamps by constantly drawing to it public attention, both at home and abroad, are too patent to need elaboration.

The necessary arrangements for manufacturing the new stamps were made with the present contractors for furnishing all the other stamps in use. The work was begun late in September last, and it has progressed with such rapidity that a supply of upwards 100,000,000 of the leading denominations has already been accumulated. It is expected that the full series will be completed in time to place the stamps on sale on Monday the 2d of January, the period fixed for their issue being the whole of the calendar year 1893, and the estimated quantity to be required during that time being 3,000,000,000. The new stamps are, however, not intended to displace the current series of stamps, but will be in addition thereto; so that anyone needing postage stamps will be able to procure either or both kinds, as he may prefer.

The principal feature of the Columbian stamps, with two exceptions, is the delineation of some scene in the life of Columbus associated with the discovery of America, one of the exceptions being a stamp bearing a profile portrait of Columbus similar to that on the souvenir 50 cent coin issued by the Treasury Department, and the other a stamp bearing portraits of Queen Isabella and Columbus in three-quarters face. There is a general resemblance in the two portraits of Columbus, both being taken from the same original picture. To properly illustrate the subjects selected it was found necessary to adopt a larger size than that in present use, the new stamp being of the same height and of nearly double the length of the regular stamp, the engraved space measuring seven-eights of an inch by 1 11-32 inches.

The denominations are the same as those in the present series, except that the 50-cent

stamp is substituted for the 90-cent, and additions are made of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars, such high denominations having been heretofore called for by some of the principal post-offices. The subjects on some of the stamps—1-cent, 2-cent, 5-cent, 6-cent, 50-cent, and 2-dollar stamps—are copied from the works of American artists."

The report of the Postmaster General for 1892 covers much the same ground and says, among other things :

"In addition, the 'mania,' as it is called, for collecting postage stamps, as specimens, is universal throughout the world. It affects every class and condition of people, and is not confined by age or sex. It is shared, perhaps, by millions of people, from the school boy and girl to the monarch and the millionaire, and the value of stamps in private collections which will never be drawn upon to pay postage may safely be placed at many millions of dollars. The beauty and unique character of the new Columbian stamps will cause their sale in large quantities, simply for use in collections ; and not only will they be purchased in single or partial sets by collectors, but, in view of the limited time in which they will be issued, they will be accumulated in great quantities by dealers and others to meet future demands.***

The introduction of the new stamps, though not designed primarily for that object, will prove to be a revenue measure of the highest importance to the public service. The net profit to be derived from their issue, that is the extra amount beyond the ordinary revenue that would have resulted from the sale and use only of ordinary stamps, may be fairly placed at $2,500,000."

Appendix L. of the report of the Postmaster General for 1892, supplies some interesting information about the contract for this issue :

"The following statement, reference to which has been made in the foregoing report of the Postmaster-General, is presented to show the particulars of the arrangement entered into by the Department for the issue of the new series of postage stamps intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus.

The contract now in force for furnishing the current series of adhesive postage stamps is with the American Bank Note Company of New York, and was entered into nearly three years ago ; and as this contract does not expire until the 31st of December, 1893, and specifically calls for ordinary stamps of entirely different sizes and designs from those contemplated as proper for the new series, its provisions could not be availed of by the Department to carry out its intentions.

The Department, moreover, had no right to call for proposals for procuring the proposed stamps under a new contract, since to have the work done by other parties would interfere with the rights of the contractors which obligated the Department to procure from them all the stamps that should be needed during the contract term. Besides, as work of this character involves much machinery not in general use, it was hardly to be expected that other parties would go to the expense of a special equipment in view of the limited quantity of stamps to be issued, and of the duration of time in which they were to be furnished.

The number of new stamps to be required, as stated in the report, was estimated at 3,000,000,000, and negotiations were entered into with the contractors for supplying the stamps under a special arrangement. It was at first thought by the Department that, inasmuch as the new stamps were to be about double the size of the present stamps, a fair compensation would be about double the present contract price, or, say 15 cents a thousand. Upon a full consideration of the subject, however, this price was objected to by the contractors as not affording a remuneration proportioned to the increased labor and cost of the work. It was contended by them that the making of the new stamps involved a large increase of their machinery for printing, gumming, and pressing the stamps, as well as a great enlargement of their floor space, power, appliances, and force of operatives ; and that, when the work was at an end, they would be left in possession of a great deal of special material and equipment which, from a business point of view, would be worthless. They urged, for example, that it would double the number of machines used in printing the stamps, they being now printed in sheets of 400, while the new stamps would contain only 200 impressions to the sheet.

A special point was made that the requirement to double their capacity came during the last year of the contract, and that the extra facilities to be provided would be unnecessary

to meet the demands for the ordinary stamps in the event they should be successful in the competition for the next contract. The result of the deliberations was the submission of a proposition to furnish the desired Columbian stamps, 3,000,000,000 in number, at 18¾ cents per thousand, upon the condition that the present contract should be extended for a period of six months beyond the time fixed for its expiration. The price named was adjudged to be somewhat extravagant; and upon carefully considering the subjects in all its aspects, it was decided to offer 17 cents per thousand for the stamps, with the desired extension of the contract. After much hesitation on the part of the contractors, and as the result of several personal conferences with them during the past summer, they accepted this offer.

The necessary orders were accordingly made to carry the arrangement into effect, the six months' extension being covered by one clause of the contract giving the right of extension direct for three months, and under another clause giving the Department the right to call at any time during the contract term for an extra quantity of stamps, not to exceed a supply for three months. It may be stated that the price paid under the regular contract for the special-delivery, and newspaper and periodical stamps, which correspond closely in size with the proposed Columbian stamps, is 18 cents per thousand or 1 cent per thousand more than the price agreed upon for the new stamps.

The course followed by the Department in this matter is the same that has been pursued in all cases heretofore where it has been found necessary to introduce new kinds or sizes of postage stamps or stamped envelopes differing from those covered specifically by contracts in force, a course, indeed, which seems to be the only one praticable in such a contingency.'

As was noted in the preceding chapter the fee for registered letters was reduced from ten to eight-cents on January 1st, 1893. In conformity with this change eight-cent stamps were added to both the regular and the Columbian series.

A circular of the Post Office Department, dated February 28th, 1893, says:

"On the 1st of March, 1893, the Department will begin the issue of the following articles of stamped paper:

1. An 8-cent postage stamp of the Columbian series, intended for use in the payment of the reduced fee on registered matter. This stamp is of the same general style of the other denominations of Columbian stamps, and bears a reproduction of the picture painted by Francisco Jover, the original of which is now in Spain, entitled 'Columbus Restored to Favor.' The color of the stamp is magenta-red."

The other sections of the circular refer to the eight cent stamp of the regular issue, the Columbian envelopes and the foreign reply postal card.

The designs are officially described as follows:

"The stamps are executed from line engravings on steel, the general design of the upper portion of all of them being substantially the same. The details of this design are, first, a white-faced imprint of the years "1492" and "1892," in the upper left and right hand corners, respectively; then, in white shaded capitals beneath, in a waved line, the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," below which, in a narrow tablet conforming to the curved frame of the picture under it, are the words of denomination: for example, "POSTAGE TWO CENTS," "POSTAGE TWO DOLLARS," etc. These words end on either side of the stamp in a space of circular form with ornamental surroundings, within which are Arabic numerals of value—standing alone in the case of denominations under $1, but accompanied by the dollar mark in denominations of $1 and upwards, as "2" (meaning cents,) $2, etc. Underneath all this is the scene represented, inclosed in a plain white frame with arched top, extending nearly the entire length of the stamp, and taking up in every case probably three-fourths of its whole face, the appropriate de-

signation of the picture being given in small white capitals at the bottom. The scenes represented are these:

ONE CENT.—"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by William H. Powell. This reproduction is enclosed in a circle. On the left of it is represented an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian chief with headdress of feathers—each figure in a sitting posture. Color, Antwerp blue.

TWO CENTS.—"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn, in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

THREE CENTS.—" Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in midocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

FOUR CENTS.—"Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels, Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.

FIVE CENTS.—"Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella," after the painting by Brozik, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Color, chocolate brown.

SIX CENTS.—" Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," scene from one of the panels of the bronze doors by Randolph Rogers in the Capitol at Washington. On each side of the scene represented is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand and in the other a statue of Balboa. Color, royal purple.

EIGHT CENTS.—" Columbus Restored to Favor," after a painting by Jover. Color, magenta red. Issued March 1, 1893.

TEN CENTS.—"Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori, at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. Color Vandyke brown.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—"Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Baloca, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

THIRTY CENTS.—"Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Maso. Color, sienna brown.

FIFTY CENTS,—" Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue.

ONE DOLLAR.—"Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

TWO DOLLARS.—" Columbus in Chains," after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red.

THREE DOLLARS.—"Columbus Describing Third Voyage," after a painting by Francisco Jover. Color, light yellow green.

FOUR DOLLARS.—Portraits in circles, separated by an ornate device, of Isabella and Columbus, the portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting in Madrid and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Color, carmine.

FIVE DOLLARS.—Profile of head of Columbus after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir 50-cent silver piece authorized by act of Congress. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America, represented by an Indian woman with a crown of feathers, and onthe left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture. Color, black.

The stamps measure 34x22 mm.

The paper, gum and perforation are the same as in other issues by the American Bank Note Company.

Perforated 12.

Jan. 1st, 1893.	1 cent pale blue, deep blue
	2 cents red-lilac, red-violet, gray-violet
	3 cents green, deep greeen
	4 cents ultramarine, deep ultramarine
	5 cents chocolate, red-brown, yellow-brown, brown
	6 cents purple, red-purple
Mar. 1st, 1893.	8 cents pale magenta, magenta, rose
Jan. 1st, 1893.	10 cents deep yellow-brown, black-brown, gray-black, gray
	30 cents orange, pale brown-orange, deep brown-orange
	50 cents slate
	1 dollar scarlet, salmon-red
	2 dollars rose-brown, deep rose-brown
	3 dollars pale yellow-green, gray-green, olive-green
	4 dollars pale aniline rose, carmine-rose, carmine lake
	5 dollars gray-black, full black

Variety:

4 cents deep blue. Color of the one cent.

It has been said that several values of this series exist in imperforate condition but none have been seen by the author, nor has he been able to learn of an actual holder of any such varieties. The six cents in blue is not an error of color but the result of exposure to light.

The plates of this issue contained two hundred stamps each, arranged in twenty rows of ten stamps. The impressions were divided horizontally into sheets of one hundred stamps. On each plate the imprint, plate number and serial letter appear twice at both top and bottom and the imprint also appears twice at each side.

The plate numbers are as follows :

1 cent	No.	J.	46,	47,	48,	49,	50,
		K.	51,	52,	53,	54,	55,
		P.	65,	66,	67,	68,	69,
		MM.	149,	150,	151,	152,	153,
		OO.	159,	160,	161,	162,	163,
		VV.	194,	195,	196,	197,	198,

2 cents	No.	A.	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,
		C.	11,	12,	13,	14,	15,
		E.	21,	22,	23,	24,	25,
		F.	26,	27,	28,	29,	30,
		G.	31,	32,	33,	34,	35,
		H.	36,	37,	38,	39,	40,
		I.	41,	42,	43,	44,	45,
		O.	60,	61,	62,	63,	64,
		Q.	70,	71,	72,	73,	74,
		T.	78,	79,	80,	81,	82,
		U.	83,	84,	85,	86,	87,
		V.	88,	89,	90,	91,	92,
		X.	94,	95,	96,	97,	98,
		EE.	109,	110,	111,	112,	113,
		FF.	114,	115,	116,	117,	118,
		GG.	119,	120,	121,	122,	123,
		HH.	124,	125,	126,	127,	128,
		JJ.	134,	135,	136,	137,	138,
		KK.	139,	140,	141,	142,	143,
		LL.	144,	145,	146,	147,	148,
		NN.	154,	155,	156,	157,	158,
		PP.	164,	165,	166,	167,	168,
		QQ.	169,	170,	171,	172,	173,
		RR.	174,	175,	176,	177,	178,
		SS.	179,	180,	181,	182,	183,
		TT.	184,	185,	186,	187,	188,
		UU.	189,	190,	191,	192,	193,
3 cents	No.	L.	56,	57,			
		R.	75,	76,			
4 cents	No.	D.	16,	17,	18,	19,	20,
5 cents	No.	B.	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,
6 cents	No.	Z.	104,				
8 cents	No.	II.	129,	130,	131,	132,	133,
10 cents	No.	Y.	99,	100,	101,	102,	103,
15 cents	No.	M.	58,				
30 cents	No.	N.	59,				
50 cents	No.	S.	77,				
1 dollar	No.	W.	93,				
2 dollars	No.	AA.	105,				
3 dollars	No.	BB.	106,				
4 dollars	No.	CC.	107,				
5 dollars	No.	DD.	108,				

The four cents in the wrong color was printed from plate D17.

From the annual reports of the Postmaster General we learn that the following quantities of Columbian stamps were delivered to deputy postmasters :

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	Total.
1 cent	.....	43,296,000	130,941,550	72,410,800	246,648,350
2 cents	.....	116,290,000	361,904,350	259,207,700	737,402,050

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Mch. 31, 1893.	June 30, 1893.	Total
3 cents	.....	1,011,400	4,360,150	2,188,600	7,560,150
4 cents	.....	1,976,300	9,258,600	3,442,350	14,677,250
5 cents	.....	3,289,500	9,917,750	6,801,160	20,008,410
6 cents	.....	289,700	1,556,550	878,650	2,724,900
8 cents	.....	.....	877,950	3,905,150	4,783,100
10 cents	.....	1,318,900	5,169,710	2,450,590	8,939,200
15 cents	.....	170,600	580,630	323,820	1,075,050
30 cents	.....	85,500	197,420	156,950	439,870
50 cents	.....	46,400	83,748	22,608	152,756
1 dollar	.....	5,800	18,161	9,866	33,827
2 dollars	.....	5,800	8,488	3,238	17,526
3 dollars	.....	5,800	6,425	2,763	14,988
4 dollars	.....	5,800	5,222	2,764	13,786
5 dollars	.....	5,800	5,228	2,754	13,782

Whole number of stamps, 1,044,504,995. Value $21,076,395.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1893.	Dec. 31, 1893.	Mch. 31, 1894.	June 30, 1894.	Total.
1 cent	35,540,300	157,064,700	.....	9,943,250	202,548,250
2 cents	151,971,500	571,917,200	.....	3,299,050	727,187,750
3 cents	1,746,100	1,922,600	.....	273,450	3,942,150
4 cents	1,581,700	2,768,650	.....	155,000	4,505,350
5 cents	4,538,380	10,701,260	.....	1,250	15,240,890
6 cents	504,300	1,101,050	.....	378,350	1,983,700
8 cents	765,750	5,101,800	.....	6,950	5,874,500
10 cents	1,862,690	5,683,370	.....	32,740	7,578,800
15 cents	169,800	302,940	.....	30,210	502,950
30 cents	43,990	116,440	.....	18,000	178,430
50 cents	10,916	37,044	.....	44,084	92,044
1 dollar	9,238	12,455	.....	580	22,273
2 dollars	1,258	5,395	.....	22,421	29,074
3 dollars	538	3,805	.....	9,369	13,712
4 dollars	608	4,075	.....	8,931	13,614
5 dollars	2,613	2,540	.....	9,465	14,618

Whole number of stamps 969,728,105. Value $19,399,719.00.

From the foregoing table we may infer that the delivery of Columbian stamps by the Post Office department was stopped on December 31st, 1893, and resumed at some date subsequent to March 31st, 1894, presumably to relieve the department of a surplus. Many of the stamps distributed in the quarter ending June 30th, 1895 were delivered to the post office of the city of Washington, and at a recent date, the six cents, three, four and five dollars were reported still on sale at that office.

It will also be noticed that the grand total of this issue is only slightly more than two billion stamps instead of three billion, as called for by the contract. Concerning this reduction the report of the Postmaster General, dated November 25th, 1893, says:

"In 1889 the usual contract for the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps was made with the American Bank Note Company at the price of 7.47 cents per thousand. In 1892 Postmaster General Wanamaker entered into an arrangement with the same company for an issue of stamps commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus, known as 'Columbian stamps,' for use during the year 1893. It was agreed that the issue of these stamps to be taken and paid for by the Government should not be less than three thousand millions (3,000,000,000) in number; that the price should be 17 cents per thousand, and further, that the existing contract for the ordinary stamps should be extended three months and that an additional three months' supply should be taken and paid for by the Government.

It was supposed that these stamps would be in great demand by the stamp collectors of the world, and that the contract would result in a large profit to the government; indeed, a profit in all of $2,500 000 was estimated.

Experience did not establish the correctness of this estimate. In fact as early as June last I became satisfied that the extra sales of stamps induced by this issue would not be likely to yield enough profit to make good the extra cost of their manufacture.

As this arrangement was made without advertisement or competition, and was no part of the original contract of November 7, 1889, I had serious doubts as to its validity and binding force upon the Government, and the question arose, What ought to be done in the interest of the Government?

First, I called the attention of the contracting company to this subject. They met this with an opinion from eminent counsel that the contract was a valid obligation, that it was duly executed and was within the power of the Postmaster General to make emergency contracts without advertising or competition.

Negotiations ensued, with the result that the contracting company waived its claim of right and agreed to the proposition of the Department that the issue of these stamps should be limited to 2,000,000,000, also waiving claim for profits on the other 1,000,000,000 of these stamps. The other parts of the agreement to remain in force.

The result is a saving, in cost of manufacture of 1,000,000,000 stamps, of the difference between the existing contract price for ordinary stamps, 7.47 cents per thousand, and the contract price for the Columbian issue, 17 cents per thousand, being 9.53 cents per thousand, or $95,300 in all.

The present indications are that the amount of these stamps as limited by this last arrangement will be sufficient to meet all demands during the year.

The action of the American Bank Note Company in this matter is highly commended, since it must result in a considerable loss of profits."

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for 1893 also voices the disappointment of the Department at the comparatively small sale of the Columbian stamps to dealers and collectors and estimates the probable sales to them during 1893 at not more than $100,000. It is, of course, not possible to say how large were the investments of collectors and dealers. It has been reported that one speculator invested $125,000 and it is well known that another bought to the amount of $30,000 and one firm to the amount of $20,000. It is believed that the bulk of these purchases were subsequently disposed of and used for postal purposes. The extent of smaller purchases and the ultimate disposition of the stamps cannot be ascertained. But there is little doubt that, as a speculation, the issue was a failure, both for the Government and for individuals.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of types C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. The loan of stamps of the current issue on blued paper is also requested. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(*To be continued.*)

THE TEN CENTS 1863 OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

From *Le Timbre-Poste.*

(*Continued from page* 285.)

The *Monthly Journal* tells us that Archer & Daly did not fulfill their contract and that on this account a new contract was made with Keatinge & Ball of Columbia, who were asked to place their imprint at the bottom of each sheet, to enable the Department to trace the responsibility for possible errors.

We do not know whether this information was obtained from an official source by our contemporary, but it appears to us that there must have been some reason other than the one given. Richmond had several times been threatened by the Union forces and General Grant was expected to lay siege to the city at any moment; simple prudence therefore required that the stamps be printed elsewhere to provide for regular supplies to the several Confederate post offices. Was not this the true reason for the change of printer? For, after all, if the reason given by our contemporary be the true one, the contract could as well have been given to another printer in Richmond where, surely, there was no lack of them.

The removal of the stamp plant for prudential reasons was amply justified for, on June 17th, 1864, General Grant began the siege of Richmond and maintained it until the city surrendered.

Before describing the different varieties of the 10 cent stamps of 1863, we would state that it is possible to make the following general distinctions of which we shall take no further account.

1st Type.—The line which surrounds the stamp shows completely or in part or not at all on the same sheet; the line is more or less thick above the value 10 cents. The outer lines of the oval on either side are either single or double, or lacking entirely or in part.

2nd Type.—These last named peculiarities are found here also, but only on the right side, that is the single or double line, complete or broken.

These are accidental varieties, caused by the transfer or by poor printing; they are however quite secondary in importance, though they must be mentioned be it only to satisfy the fastidious.

We could further differentiate between the stamps printed by the several firms, but such a classification would carry us too far, would be of slight interest and would, we must admit, be beyond our powers.

The sheets contain 200 stamps each, divided into two panes of 100 each, in horizontal rows of ten. The paper having shrunk or stretched, we find few sheets of the different printings whose rows do not differ in measurement—especially horizontally.

1° Richmond Print.

Issue of January 1863.

We do not know whether the first plate bore a series number or not—we believe not, for this policy cannot have been decided upon until the Administration, after having changed its mind, used the plate with the defect already spoken of.

Various papers were used as follows:

a. White cottony paper, thick, soft to the touch; yellowish gum.

b. Same paper, but ribbed ; white gum.
c. White paper, hard, thin, rough to the touch ; various gums.
d. White paper, hard, laid, rough to the touch ; various gums.

The lines at the back of the neck are sometimes lightly crossed, more often not at all ; the vertically lined oval shows the horizontal lines faintly, sometimes not at all.

1st type : 10 cents, ashy blue, paper *a*
" bright " " "
" dark " " "

Variety :

Perforated in oblique lines.

1st type : 10 cents, dark blue paper *a*

This last we have seen on a letter from Atlanta dated September 28th, 1863. This must be an unofficial perforation ; it is none the less interesting, on the letter.

After this printing it was decided to use the plate which had been rejected, and we find one of these stamps in the collection of Mr Evans, cancelled April 29th, 1863, the earliest date noted by us on specimens in this issue.

Issue of April ? 1863.

(two plates : *a* and *b.*)

A. Differing from the the preceding stamps and by way in exception, these are divided, vertically as well as horizontally by a line of the same color as the stamp.

The collection of M. La Renotière contains a block of seven stamps divided as below, the distances between the lines varying sometimes by half a millimeter, according to the distance between the stamps.



It is to be inferred that these lines were not very accurately drawn, for there are several specimens in which the vertical line goes beyond the horizontal line, in crossing it.

Note. All these stamps bear, *on each side*, indistinctly, two lines forming the outer oval :

1° without break } above " N " (*cents*)
2° with break }

2nd type : 10 cents, milky blue, paper *a.*
" pale " " " "
" bright " " " "
" greenish " " "
" " " " *b.*

See specimens cancelled April 29, May, June 12, 20, 22, July 15th and August 8, 1863 ; and September 20th, (without year) obviously also 1863.

The first printings show well all the details of the engraving, the crossed shadings in the neck being, among others, plainly visible.

We must suppose that printing proceeded until the plate was completely worn out; the very diverse shades indicate numerous printings; the signs of wear on the plate are sometimes such that no trace is left of the lines forming the shadow on the face or of those indicating the beard. On a specimen in the Evans collection (Mobile, June 10, 1863,) the upper left hand portion of the stamp looks like three white balls.

We believe that the practice of numbering the plates was inaugurated at this printing. The plate here used probably bore the number 1 and the following the number 2, they having been used simultaneously (April, 1863,) for the stamps of which we are about to speak; this explains why type 2 must have been printed from plates bearing the numbers 1 and 2, figures which would naturally be associated with the first type *engraved*.

Mr. Corwin has told us that he has seen the second type (without lines) cancelled *Richmond, May* 10, 1863. We find something better in the Evans collection: two specimens, cancelled *Charleston* April 30, 186—. The year being, in all probability, 1863, as sufficiently indicated by the paper and color of the stamps.

Let us then provisionally adopt this date, April, 1863, as that of the issue of the following stamps, certainly printed at the same time as those above.

B. Similar to the 2nd type but with certain retouches on the outer left side.

The scroll is thinner, more oval; the design below has less curve; the second outer line on the left has been completely suppressed, except above and below where it is joined to the single line, thus made thicker; the knob at the lower end of the line is not so large and the lower scroll has likewise been reduced.

It is therefore the 2nd type retouched; consequently the plate is really a new one.

The lines of separation are lacking on these stamps, as, indeed, on all those which follow. We shall not, therefore, again refer to this point.

Type 2a :	10 cents,	milky blue, paper *a*	
"	"	pale milky blue, paper *a*	
"	"	bright blue "	
"	"	pale greenish blue "	
"	"	bright milky blue "	*b*
Type 1	"	pale greenish blue "	*a*
"	"	pale green "	

Without attaching the least importance thereto, let us note the variety lacking the outer line of the oval at the left. We have seen this on the last two stamps in all printings from plate 1: it is therefore due to an imperfect transfer.

Of type 1, greenish blue, paper *a*, we have seen part of a sheet bearing plate number 3, without firm name. We have not seen an entire sheet of the milky blue, but only a block of five stamps, plainly belonging to plate 2.

Another block, pale greenish blue, bearing *Engravers Richmond No. 2*, to which must be added *Archer & Daly*, shows that this plate No. 2 with firm name was already in use at that period.

About July 1863 papers *c* and *d* were used, as follows:

Issues of July (?) 1863.

a. Brown gum.

Type 1: 10 cents, pale green, paper *c*
" 2a: " " " " " "

Type 1, is from plate 4; 2a from plate 2; the specimens coming from it show clearly, by the details in the engraving, that they are of the early printings.

*b. Brownish gray or brown gum.**

Type 1: 10 cents, blue, paper *d*
" 10 cents, pale blue, "
Type 2a: 10 cents " " "

Type 1, has brownish gray as well as brown gum, was printed from plate 4 *Bank Note Engraver* and plate 3 *Archer;* type 2*a* has grayish brown gum and is from plate 1 *Archer* (?)

c. White gum.

Type 1:	10 cents,	pale green,	paper *c*
"	"	pale blue	"
"	"	blue	"
"	"	sky blue	"
"	"	bright blue	"
"	"	blue green	"
"	"	pale blue	"
"	"	black blue	"
"	"	greenish blue	"
Type 2a:	"	pale green	"
"	"	blue green	"
"	"	black blue	"
"	"	greenish blue	"
"	"	pale blue	"
"	"	slate blue	"
"	"	bright blue	"
"	"	dark blue	"

These are the principal shades.

Variety:

Perforated by crossed lines.

Type 1: 10 cents, pale blue green, paper *c*

The 10 cents, pale blue, type 1, belongs to plate 3, *Archer;* the type 2a, pale green and pale blue, to plate 1, *Archer;* the type 1, slate blue and greenish blue, is from plate 4, *Bank Note Engraver;* the type 2, same shade, is from plate 2, *Archer & Daly*, and plate 1 *Archer.*

Before passing to the Columbia stamps let us recall that stamps of various perforations are to be found; these are in no way official, the government having enough to do without troubling itself to perforate stamps, per-

*The gum has frequently affected the paper.

foration being, besides, but little known in America, not having come into use in the United States until August, 1861.* We find on paper *c*:

Type 1 : 10 cents, greenish blue, perforated 13.
" 2a : " " " " "
" " " blue " "

These stamps were cancelled December (1863) and Mobile, January 4 and 26 (1864.)

2d COLUMBIA PRINT.

Issue of February ? 1864.

When transferring its printing material to a safer place, the postal department must certainly have shipped, at the same time, everything necessary for the printing of stamps, that is to say, inks, paper, etc.

These are the same four plates used at Richmond (2 of each type), now being used for printing stamps at Columbia. The old firm name is replaced by : *Keatinge & Ball, Bank Note Engravers, Columbia, S. C.*, and a number (1 to 4).

Various papers were used, viz :

a. White cottony paper, thick, soft to the touch, yellowish gum ;
b. Same paper, ribbed ;
c. Ordinary white paper ;
d. ?
e. Thick white paper (parchment.)

There is no difference in the types except that most often the stamps have a smudged appearance resulting from worn out plates. In the 2nd type the double outer line of the oval is sometimes lacking at the right side.

The issue first appears with type 2a, plate 2, the impression of which is less poor.

a. Brownish gray or brown gum.†

Type 1 : 10 cents, indigo, paper *a*
" " " " *b*
" " " " *c*
Type 2a : " deep blue, " *c*
" " dark " " *c*
" " indigo " " *c*

We have seen the stamp, paper *b*, on a letter cancelled *Albany, March* 14, 1865, and another stamp has : *Richmond, September* 14 (probably 1864).

b. Dark brown gum.

Type 2a : 10 cents, indigo, paper *c*

c. White gum.

Type 1 : 10 cents, indigo, paper *c*

The stamps of plate 1 scarcely show the quadrille, yet it shows distinctly on specimens from plate 2. All these stamps are found in a great variety of

*Translator's note.—Mr. Moens is a little out of the way on his date : The stamps of Feb'y, 1857 were perforated.

† The gum has frequently affected the paper.

shades ; all possible blues, naturally in the dark shades, can be found on one sheet.

As in the case of the stamps printed in Richmond, perforated specimens on paper *c* are to be found.

Type 2a : 10 cents, indigo, perforated 11½.

To sum up, the printings of Richmond and of Columbia are to be distinguished by the following points :

Richmond printings :

All the stamps having lines of separation ;

All the stamps printed on papers *a* and *b*, except the indigo blues ;

All the stamps of light shade, green and greenish, having white and brown gum ;

All the stamps of dark shade (not indigo) having white gum ;

Columbia printings :

All the stamps of indigo shade, papers *a*, *b*, *c*, *e*, especially those showing the worn engraving and on which, in type 2a, the defect above *cents* is not always visible, *although it exists ;* this could not be otherwise the transfer being a true reproduction of the impaired die. Nevertheless we have seen two sheets of plate 2 on one of which certain stamps show the defect, while it is not visible on the corresponding stamps of the other, the poor impression rendering this defect invisible ; one fault has corrected the other.

Let us mention, as a reminder, type 1, Columbia. on vertically laid paper, obtained in that state fraudulently like so many laid stamps of the present day.

When General Beauregard, to whom the defense of Columbia had been entrusted, learned of the approach of the federal troops, he was taken with a holy fear and retired ingloriously and in a great hurry, giving up the town to General Sherman, who entered Columbia, February 16th, 1865. From this date, therefore, the printing of stamps of the Confederate States ceased altogether.

Amongst others, there were found at Columbia large quantities of the 10 cent stamps which we are now considering. These had been printed from plates 1 to 4, in indiga blue ; therefore the last stamps printed, alone are of this shade.

On April 3d, 1865, Richmond, the last stronghold of the seceded States, surrendered to General Grant and on the 10th of May following President Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner, his capture putting an end to the civil war.

The manner in which the postal service of the secessionists was taken over by the unionists remains, to us, inexplicable. Charlotteville, for instance, was taken March 2d, 1865, by General Sherman, nevertheless we have a letter of the 9th of the same month, from this town, the postage on which was paid with stamps of the Confederate States; better still, we have a letter, from the same town, bearing the same stamps cancelled September 18, 1865 —almost six months after the surrender of the town—and the letter is not marked unpaid !

We have seen other curiosities: A letter from Delaware City franked with a United States stamp, addressed to Prince Edward County (Virginia), prepaid . . . . at Richmond with a 10 cent stamp. How was this letter exchanged between the beligerent states ?

We have also seen a letter, addressed to Nelson Station (Virginia,)which reached Richmond August 18, 1863, bearing, side by side, the United States 3 cent and the Confederate States 10 cent stamps. The delivery of this letter is explained. It bears the inscription "By flag of truce via Fortress Monroe" and the octagonal seal: "Prisoner's Letter—Examined." Correspondence was therefore forwarded under flag of truce, after the contents had been noted.

Nor was this an isolated case, for we have another letter, coming from Chicago, and dated December 15, 1864, which was prepaid in the same manner. On it was written "By flag of truce via New Orleans (La.) and Mobile (Ala)," besides an oval seal with the words : "Prisoner's letter examined."

Evidently there was an exchange of courtesies between the beligerents.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 18 June, 1898.

The season may now be said to be closed, and it is possible to sum it up in the matter of results. It has been a very quiet season all through. Indeed, it may be regarded as more or less of a reaction from the prevalence in other years of pursuing a few countries in popular fashion style to the almost total exclusion of interest in other countries. There has been practically no fashion during this winter. It has been a time of very quiet general collecting. Prices have had a downward tendency on the whole, always excepting, of course, rarities in fine condition. We cannot point to any particular feature as standing out to mark the season. Dullness has dominated the situation. I have not been round amongst the Auctioneers yet, for a general chat as to the wind up of the season, but hope to do so in a few days. I am, however, of the impression that one and all will endorse what I have said.

One hopeful sign of the times is an awakening interest on the part of young collectors. More than one firm doing packets and sets business report a decided increase in this line. Some say a big trade is growing up with the youngsters. If so, it is one of the best signs of the times, philatelically. And it is a question whether it is not worth while on the part of leading philatelists to do something more than they do, to help young collectors. Personally, I hold a very strong opinion that more should be done for the young collector, and I am accordingly doing what I can, as Editor of the *Philatetic Record*, by devoting some two or three pages a month to a simplified Catalogue, and chatty hints how to collect.

But how comes it that we have to admit the existence of such a dull state of matters in the stamp line following so closely on the heels of our great International Philatelic Exhibition in London? Ah, that is a question, the solution of which is a bit of a poser. I shall not attempt to explain it myself, for I am puzzled.

The very handsome permanent new issue of New Zealand stamps has sold well. It has everything to recommend it, permanence of issue, beauty

and great variety of design, local connection of design and splendid printing. It has even an error to recommend it; and who shall say that an error does not add something to the value of a series, when it is a *genuine* Error, and one that requires a new plate to put matters right for a correction. Fortunately the Error will be cheap for a long time to come, for some 300,000 are said to have been done before it was discovered, and most of those were sent out to the colony. Already there is talk of sundry alterations; some of the designs do not please the colony, and the bi-colored stamp is likely to be rejected on the score of expense on a penny stamp. There are of course very few shades yet, but they are not so few as might have been expected in the case of a first supply; for instance, in the fivepence value the London Agent General's supply is printed in a dark brown, whereas the colonial supply is in a distinct brown lake. Later on, when the colonials begin printing from the plates themselves, will come the crop of shades and minor varieties to add further interest to this lovely series. The first colonial prints will probably vary considerably from still later printings, for the first lot will be done under the direct supervision of a workman said to have been sent out for the purpose by Waterlows.

We have heard nothing as yet of the effect of this venture of New Zealand on the other Australian colonies, but I shall be very much surprised if we do not soon get some rumors of New South Wales, and the rest, following suit. New South Wales might very well be excused for going to the expense of a new series, for anything more crude than its recent efforts at stamp designing could hardly be matched now-a-days.

The local engravers and designers are said to be trying their hands on a new issue for Cook Islands, and I am told they are simply ugly. Perhaps they will serve to convince the colonial postal authorities that it is better and cheaper in the end to get the very best, and Waterlows seem to be carrying everything before them in the stamp designing line just now.

Some of your contemporaries appear to be very much exercised over the recent Newfoundland Provisional, and the fact that some sheets got out in sheet form. On this side we see nothing very remarkable in the possession of sheets, for we happen to know that sheets were obtained by some dealers exchanging sheets of the one cent that had run short for the provisional; a very shrewd piece of business. I have had a sheet so obtained. Naturally there is nothing against such an exchange from any point of view, for what the postmaster wanted was one cent stamps, and he probably would have been glad to get back one cent sheets, even by supplying sheets of the provisionals in return for them.

Talking of the fall in the prices of some stamps, it is nothing to the fall in the auction prices of philatelic literature. A few evenings since I attended an auction to fill up a few blanks in my philatelic library, and expected to have to shell out many pounds of hard earned coin. But lo, and behold, I got for a few shillings all I wanted. The literature came at the end of a long sale, and that at the fag end of the season meant "what you like to give." I secured a set of seven complete bound volumes of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for 11s. and Mr. Dorning Beckton, the president of the Manchester Society, went away rejoicing with a set of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY nearly as cheap. A set of eleven complete half

bound volumes of the *Philatelic Journal of America* fell to me for 7s. and fourteen vols of the *Monthly Circular* for 5s. A half bound set of the *London Philatelist* fetched only 16s. Truly it was a grand evening's scoop for collectors of philatelic literature, but, for the sellers thereof, it must have been most galling, for philatelic books have been fetching big prices.

One word more as to the state of the market before I close this short letter. I saw several dealers yesterday, and more than one told me that the past month has been the best they have had this season, instead of being as usual the worst, which would seem to indicate that we have, as some would put it, touched bottom. I am myself inclined to believe that it is a case of now or never at present prices, for those who want to get things extra cheaply.

LONDON, 20 July, 1898.

An impression has been gaining ground for some time that there has been an issue of a £1 value of the Perkins Bacon design and printing of the British South Africa Company. It has never been catalogued, but more than one dealer has believed in the stamp and has been trying to get it in a quiet way thinking it to be a rarity. I have never believed in it, and a few days since I made inquiries at the London headquarters of the Company, and found that there has never been a VQ value in the Perkins Bacon design and printing, for the very simple reasons that there has been no call for it, as the stock of £1 stamps of the first issue has only just been exhausted. It was thought that the old stock would outlast even the Waterlow redrawn design last sent out, and which set only went up to an 8d value. But a £1 value has just been added to that set and sent out. The new design which was prepared some time ago is not likely to come into use for a long while yet.

As the re-engraved series of British South Africa is done by Messrs. Waterlow it will be safe to look out for varieties of perforation. It is early yet to make a list, but I have so far noticed the following perfs. These will serve for comparison. I do not think there will be any great range of perforations, as in the New Zealands.

½d perf. 13x14.
1d perf. 15.
2d perf. 14.
3d perf. 15.
4d perf. 14.
6d perf. 13½x14.
8d perf. 14½.

What curious information is dished up occasionally by some philatelic papers. For instance, I have just read in a Nebraska paper that "most of the British Colonies have agencies in London where their current stamps can be purchased at face." As a matter of fact the only British Colonial stamps which can be purchased in London at face are the New Zealand recent issue and the British South Africa Co., and I believe the British North Borneo.

We are getting quite interested in the question as to what you are going to do in the matter of postal arrangements and postage stamps when you have taken over the control of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. You will have to make some special arrangement, and the question is what will it be. Will you surcharge the stock in hand in each place, U. S. A., or surcharge a supply of your own stamps, Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico re-

spectively, or will you provide some special provisional stamp? Whatever stamp is issued there is sure to be a tremenduous rush for copies, enough almost to require a special despatch boat for the competing dealers. In this country the greater interest centres in the events which must follow the termination of the war even more than in the actual progress of the war itself. Of the war itself, there is no question as to the issue, but the same cannot be said as to the after events and the final settlement. In that final settlement there must be some if not many philatelic changes of more than ordinary interest.

Then again we are quite curious to know what is going to happen philatelically in Hawaii, now that you have at last decided to take over those islands. Truly we shall yet have to do some catalogue arrangement for United States and Colonies.

The Transvaal 1s two shafts which has beea such a sporting quantity, seems to be growing in favor, why, I cannot say, for there is no satisfactory evidence of its rarity, except its scarcity which may or may not be a genuine scarcity. However, after being priced at as much as £8 and selling pretty readily at £2 each, and being knocked down at auctions at as low as 5s; an unused horizontal pair fetched at a recent sale as much as £1.

Another sporting Transvaal stamp of the recent surcharge order is the Error "Pennij" for "Penny" on the Halve Penny on 1s. As much as £7 has been paid for a copy in a pair. I paid 30s for my copy. The sheet with the error has been sold for £4.10.0 and a well known dealer has been offering one sheet which he holds for £6, for some months but it does not seem to go off. The one element of danger to investors in curiosities and errors in recent surcharges is the fact that there are some shrewd speculators in the Transvaal who are suspected and not without good reasons of cornering these things and keeping them up their sleeves for a rise. For a long time the 1d. on 2½d was not heard of invested, whereas it was almost certain to result from the printing off of such a large quantity. At last it came out in occasional singles then in pairs and at last in batallions of blocks. The singles were priced up to 20s. and 30s. Now it may be had in blocks of fifteen at the nominal price of 2s. or 3s. per stamp, used or unused.

BANK STAMP ADDENDUM NUMBER FIVE.

By Lewis H. Benton.

Since my *Bank Stamp Addendum Number Four* was published in the November 1897 issue of the Journal, I have received many new stamps, with information regarding same.

On page 491 of the above mentioned number of the Journal I noted a stamp for the *Consolidated Building and Saving Co.*, of Cincinnati, O., and stated that I was unable to procure any of them. My friend and correspondent, Mr. A. Da Costa Gomez, of New York City, "hit 'em up" for some and met with better success than I. He secured a goodly number of copies. and through his kindness, my collection is now graced with a specimen of this long-desired stamp.

Here it is:



It measures 20x24mm. and is perforated 12½; color red. There are various minor varieties—*infinitesimal* varieties my friend Mr. S. Allan Taylor would call them—such as a dot before "deposit" and after "building," etc.

The *Penny Provident Fund, of Irvington*, N. Y., started in the spring of 1888 and issued a very neat set of stamps, consisting of six values, as follows:



1c orange	10c olive brown
3c blue	25c red
5c green	50c olive green

The four lower values are rouletted, while the 25¢ and 50c are perforated 12. The stamps were the product of the American Bank Note Co. The P. P. F. of Irvington afterwards consolidated with the P. P. F. of New York.

These stamps measure 30 mm. by 21 mm.

The *Penny Provident Fund of Tarrytown*, N. Y. (see page 489, *A. J. of P.*, for Nov. '97) in 1890 issued a set of five stamps which are as handsome bits of paper as one sees in any album.



The denominations and colors are:

1c light green
3c pink
5c light blue
10c royal purple
25c rich orange

Same are perforated 14½ and measured 27½x21½mm.

The following communication from the ex-Treasurer, Mrs. C. L. Cooper to Mr. A. Da Costa Gomez, of New York City, to whom I am indebted for these stamps, as well as the issues of the P. P. F. of Irvington affords some information concerning the P. P. F. of T.

"The 'Penny Provident Fund' system was started in Tarrytown Jan. 20, 1890, and continued to be very successful until Jan. of the following year, when, on account of the incorporation of the Association, 'the powers that be' decided that this branch of the work could not be legally carried on. Just why this was so decided remains to be discovered, since the Charity Organization Society of New York, (*Penny Provident Fund*—L. H. B.) although an incorporated society carries on most successfully the same system.

During the eleven months the P. P. F. system was run in Tarrytown, the aggregate number of depositors was 472, and the total sum deposited was $763.91.

The depositors were requested to withdraw their moneys. This became a tedious matter, as the children were generally unwilling to withdraw.

The large amount deposited in the eleven months is, we think, sufficient proof of the very great desirability that this branch of the work should again be established in Tarrytown, if possible. The plan I would suggest would be to become a branch of the C. O. S. of New York."

On Feb. 10, 1898, the *Chicago Penny Savings Bank* added another stamp to the set issued in Sept., 1897. It is the work of the Western Bank Note Co. and does that Co. great credit, for it is a magnificent piece of work, and stands clear cut and without a blemish under a strong glass. (The "strong glass" I refer to is a lens, and not the kind that certain people of *absorbing* tendencies take "telescopic observations" in.) One of the very few postage stamps that can approach it in execution of design is the Uruguay 20c of 1895, which loses none of its fineness of lines under the glass. The designs on both are of the same kind—a vessel at sea.





The denomination is 25c, the color, red brown; rouletted; area 20½x 26 mm.

From Mr. Fred. H. Sargent., 1st Sergt., 8th Infantry, at Fort Russell, Wyomig, I received the issue of *Bank of Necedah*, Necedah, Wis.



It is of the same type as that of the *Illinois National Bank*, of Springfield, Ill. The Bank of Necedah was a branch of a large Chicago concern which went to pieces in 1892 or 1893. The stamp is rouletted, printed in green, measures 20x26 mm., and was printed by the Western Bank Note Co.

From another of my friends (I am blessed with several!), Mr. John H. Thiry, of Long Island City, N. Y., I have received a stamp issued by the *First National Bank* of Shenandoah, Iowa. Printed in green ; area, 20x27 mm.; rouletted. It is of the same type as the stamp of the *Sacramento Bank*, noted on page 210 of *A. J. of P.* for May, 1897.



For several years up to 1892, the *Forbes-Thomas & Co. Stamp System Equipment*, of Detroit, Mich., carried on a penny banking busines, besides furnishing other nickel system banks with outfits for carrying on this particular branch of banking. During their existence they equipped 311 banks. (And I have the issues of only 80, all told!) For their own use, three stamps were issued. These were of the same type as those used by *Siegel Cooper & Co. Stamp Savings Bank*, of Chicago, and *Thayer's Bank*, of Sparta, Wis. (See page 234, May, 1895 JOURNAL and pages 105 and 106 of the March, 1896 number.)

The three *F. T. & Co. S. S. E.* stamps measure 21x26 mm. each, and are rouletted. They are :



25c brown 10c green 5c blue

Engraved by the Chicago Bank Note Co.

The *Grand Rapids Savings Bank*, of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Sept. 1, 1894, inaugurated a school savings system in four schools of that city. It was a success from the start, and is now established in 46 schools. The stamps are furnished free of cost to the Board of Education by the G. R. Savings Bank. This is the oldest savings bank in western Michigan, and the school savings system is a special department, with a special clerk in attendance. At present there are 3050 open accounts, and the total number opened since the system was established is 6362. The amount deposited to the credit of the children is nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

Only one stamp is used, and that of one-cent denomination. It is printed in red and perforated 12 ; area, 29x22½.



For specimens and information, I am indebted to Mr. Guy W. Rouse of the G. R. Savings Bank.

I have learned from the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Chicago, assignees of the *Avenue State Bank*, that the stamps which were left when the A. S. B. assigned have all been destroyed. Now this is fierce!

I will now touch on foreign postal and school savings bank emissions.

In the JOURNAL for March, 1896, I mentioned the German government issues for Alsace-Lorraine, Pommern, Schleswig-Holstein and Wurtemburg.









These stamps are issued also for Alsace, Baden, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Eastern Prussia, Hamburg, Hanover, Hessen-Nassau, Holstein, Lorraine, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Posen, Rhineland, Schlesien, Schleswig, Kingdom, Saxony, Prov. Saxony, Thuringen, Upper Bavaria, Westphalia, and Western Prussia.

The Danish government issues school savings bank stamps. I do not know how many values are used, nor when issued. I have the 2 öre value only. Here it is:



It is printed in blue and perforated 11½. The design measures 16x23 mm. This stamp was sent to me by Mr. J. H. Thiry, the father of school savings banks in America.

I have another foreign bank stamp. It is from Sweden, the far-away land of the midnight sun. It is the 10 öre blue. The cancellation is rather



heavy, but the "SVERIGES POSTSPARBANK" (Sweden Postal Savings Bank) is readily discernible, also "SPARMARKE" (savings stamp) at bottom. With a glass, "TIO ÖRE" is visible on either side of the crown.

This brings to a conclusion my chronicle for the present.

To those JOURNAL readers who have not read my previous articles on this subject, I would refer the following as being of interest to collectors of bank stamps:

Bank Stamps, October, 1894 JOURNAL.
More Bank Stamps, (Bank Stamp Addendum No. 1) May, 1895.
Bank Stamp Addendum Number Two, March, 1896.
Bank Stamp Addendum Number Three, May, 1897.
Bank Stamp Addendum Number Four, Nov, 1897.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE ON REGISTERED MAIL MATTER.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1898,

ORDER NO. 246.

The following is a copy of the Act of Congress approved February 27 1897:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section thirty-nine hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3926. For the greater security of valuable mail matter the Postmaster-General may establish a uniform system of registration, and as a part of such system he may provide rules under which the sender or owners of first-class registered matter shall be indemnified for losses thereof in the mails, the indemnity to be paid out of the postal revenues, but in no case to exceed Ten Dollars for any one registered piece, or the actual value therof when that is less than ten dollars, and for which no other compensation or reimbursement to the loser has been made: *Provided*, That the Post Office Department or its revenues shall not be liable for the loss of any other mail matter on account of its having been registered."

The foregoing act will hereafter constitute amended Section 1031 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

Under the authority conferred upon the Postmaster-General by said act, the following regulations are hereby published:

Section 1134½. Indemnity for the loss in the mails of a registered piece of first class mail matter will be paid in accordance with limitation prescribed in amended Section 1031 of the Postal Laws and Regulations; but no application should be made for such indemnity until a reasonable time for investigation has elapsed, and no indemnity will be paid until Post Office Inspectors have reported that proof has been made that the registered piece or its value is irrecoverable.

When the sender of a lost registered piece of first-class mail matter is also the owner of property mailed under cover of such piece, and desires to make a claim for an indemnity of ten dollars or for actual value of the pro-

perty if less than ten dollars, application should be made to the postmaster who mailed the lost registered piece. The postmaster will call upon the Post Office Inspector in charge of the Division in which the post office is situated, for a blank Application for Indemnity, on receipt of which he will, in the space provided therefor, state all the particulars descriptive of the lost piece and of its mailing, after which the application and affidavit of the owner will be taken, and the nature, true value of the lost property, and the amount of claim, will be sworn to. The postmaster will then transmit the papers to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who will, if the case is closed, certify to the loss of the piece, and that no compensation therefor has been made to the owners, after which he will forward the application with Inspector's report of investigation to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who will review the papers and approve the claim if it is found that the application is entitled to payment.

Section 1134¾. In case the sender of a lost registered piece of first-class mail matter is not the owner of the property contained in such lost piece, the facts should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who will, at the proper time, send a special blank on which the mailing postmaster will describe the lost piece and the particulars of mailing. This will be followed by the affidavit of the sender as to the nature, true value, and ownership of the property contained in the lost piece. The owner, if an applicant for indemnity, will then be furnished with a blank on which he will make affidavit as to the nature, true value of the lost property, and amount of claim. The papers when completed should be transmitted to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General for certification and report, and thereafter they should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for approval, as provided in Section 1134½.

This order shall take effect on July 1, 1898.

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

NOTES.

The *Timbre Poste* has heard from Dr. Diena that he has seen the 10 lireUnpaid Letter stamp with the figures of value *reversed*.

This variety must not be confounded with the same stamp with the figures of value *inverted*, which has been known for years.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

SOUDAN.—The *Monthly Journal* has received specimens of the 1 millieme stamp with the surcharge inverted.

It is said that one sheet of 60 was found among a large quantity with the surcharge correctly placed.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

BRAZIL.—We have received a few pairs of the 10 reis, 1866, on blue paper, imperforate.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

From the subjoined notice it will be seen that the Government of Newfoundland has destroyed all the plates from which the stamps preceding the Cabot Issue were printed, so that any reprints beyond those already put on the market will be out of the question.

It is said that the existing stock of stamps of the old type is to be sold until it is exhausted.

The following is published for general information :—

Secretary's Office, 28th June, 1898.

[COPY]. OTTAWA, May 27th, 1898.

I hereby certify that I was present with the Auditor General of Newfoundland (Mr. Berteau), and did see the following plates of Newfoundland Postage Stamps destroyed this day :—One plate ½ cent Postage, one plate 1 cent Postage, one plate 2 cent Postage, two plates 3 cent Postage, one plate 5 cent Postage, one plate 10 cent Postage.

(Signed) G. B. BURLAND,
President British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.

Countersigned :—
F. C. BERTEAU.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular states that the supply of 10c stamps is running short in Paraguay, and that the Government will surcharge 50,000 of the 40c blue for use as provisional 10 centavo stamps.

✡ ✡ ✡ ✡ ✡

We illustrate herewith the Canada stamps chronicled by us last month.



CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—In our July number we gave a partial list of the Revenue stamps which had been issued in pursuance of the new War Revenue Tax measure, and we now complete the chronicle of all values that have thus far made their appearance.

The 1c postage stamp with surcharge "I. R." has been seen in two types: the first being in Roman capitals like the surcharge on the 2c, and the second in *sans serif* capitals 6½mm. high.

Mr. Frank Koenig has also discovered a variety in the surcharged postage stamps, namely, a comma taking the place of a period in the second and third stamps from the right, in the second row from the bottom.

Revenue stamps.

Documentary.

Rouletted.

½c orange
½c gray brown

1c pale blue
$3 brown lilac
$5 red
$10 black
$20 bistre brown

Proprietary.

Rouletted.

1¼c dark purple
1¼ brown violet
2½c lake
5c chestnut brown

Provisional issue.

1c dark yellow green, surcharged I. R. in *sans serif* capitals
1c dark yellow green, surcharged I. R., inverted surcharge
2c carmine, " " " "

AUSTRIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has the following: We have received quite a pile of the new cards, among which are some complicated varieties that require a little description. It would appear that two distinct modifications of the inscriptions have taken place, but whether a full set of either exists we cannot say, though we find that some of the bi-lingual and tri-lingual varieties exist in both

First, with "Correspondenz-Karte" in the same type as before, but with the long "s" and the lettering slightly compressed, so that the words measure about 51 mm., instead of of 54 mm. The second line of the heading—where there is more than one—is also in similar type to that previously used for it, and in each case that we have seen there are only two lines to the heading, though in one instance the second line is in two languages. The abbreviated name of the province is given at right below as before, except in the one instance alluded to above, where there are two names given preceded by "Deutsch." We quote in the list below the abbreviated names as given upon the cards. Of this series we have the following:—

Post cards. 2kr, German.
" "(Böhm.)"
" "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"
" "(Slov.)"
2x2 " German.
" "(Rum.)"

Second, with "Correspondenz-Karte" (still with long "s") in much smaller type, with ordinary German capital initials, the words measuring 40 mm. in length. The heading in the other languages is, on the other hand given in larger type, and where there are two other languages the heading is in three lines; the abbreviated name (or names) is now always preceded by "Deutsch." Of this series we have:—

Post cards. 2 kr. "(Deutsch-Böhm)"
" "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"
" "(Deutsch-Ital.)"
" "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"
" "(Deutsch-Rum)"
" "(Deutsch-Ruth)"
" "(Deutsch Slov.)"

2x2 " "(Deutsch-Böhm.)"
" "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"
" "(Deutsch-Ital.)"
" "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"
" "(Deutsch Ruth.)"
" "(Deutsch-Slov.)"

We have also letter cards, with the German heading in smaller type (28 mm. long instead of 42 mm.), and the other languages in larger type and in two lines where there are two of them :—

Letter cards. 3 kr. "(Deutsch-Böhm.)"
" "(Deutsch Ital.)"
" "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"
" "(Deutsch-Rum.)"
" "(Deutsch-Slov.)"
5 " "(Deutsch-Böhm)"
" "(Deutsch Ital.-Illyr.)"
" "(Deutsch Poln.-Ruth)"
" "(Deutsch-Slov.)"

CANADA.—A Special Delivery stamp on the usual 10c basis has been issued here, and the illustration which we present herewith will show it to be a handsome production of the engraver's art.

Special Delivery stamp.



Perforated.
10c blue green

CHINA.—The ½c stamp of the London print has now been placed on sale.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a shell.
½c chocolate

British Offices in Morocco.—As was surmised by us in our July number the entire set of Gibraltar stamps has been surcharged "Morocco Agencies," as well as the wrappers and postal cards.

We complete our July chronicle as follows:

Adhesives.

Watermarked Crown and C.A.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.

20c olive
40c red brown
50c lilac
1p light brown and blue
2p black and carmine

Wrappers.

Size 300x125 mm.

5c green on buff
10c carmine on buff

Postal cards.

5c green
5x5c green
10c carmine
10x10c carmine

HONDURAS.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us the 5c of the current set in an entirely new color, namely, red violet, instead of purple.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

5c red violet

Jhind.—We have just received the 1 rupee stamp in the latest type, surcharged for use in this State.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.
Watermarked Star.

1r green and carmine, black surcharge

LABUAN.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a new 12c stamp, consisting of the North Borneo 12c with the surcharge "Labuan" in the lower part of the design, over the original name, instead of in the upper part. Also, the surcharge is in a straight line, instead of being arched.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

12c red and black, black surcharge

LIBERIA.—We read in the *Philatelic Record* that the current issue has been surcharged "O. S." for official use.

Official stamps.

Watermarked.

Perforated 14.

1c violet
2c olive bistre and black
5c magenta and black
10c chrome yellow and blue
15c slate
20c vermilion red
25c yellow green
30c steel blue
50c red brown and black

MAURITIUS.—We have received from Mr. du Verge a Provisional wrapper consisting of the 3c green wrapper surcharged 4c. Our correspondent writes as follows:

"I also send you a specimen of our wrappers, surcharged 4c, but I am afraid it is what is styled a 'cornered stamp,' inasmuch as it is not allowed, I am told, to use them for franking letters.

However, kindly give me your opinion of them,—171,000 have been surcharged,—likely others will be sent but at the value of 4c, not of 3c, as those under consideration."

This quantity ought to last for a time.

We have also received samples of 36 cent envelopes, in two sizes, surcharged 4 cents, in the same type as the wrapper. The 18 cent envelope also comes surcharged with the same value. According to our informant, 40,000 of each of the envelopes were surcharged, and the entire lot was bought up within a few hours. We do not anticipate any great rise in the values of these envelopes, as the quantity printed is more than sufficient to supply the whole world for a long time ahead.

Wrapper.

Size

Provisional issue.

4c on 3c green, black surcharge

Envelopes.

Provisional issue.

Size 139x78mm.

4c on 18c blue, red surcharge
4c on 36c brown, black surcharge

Size 133x136mm.

4c on 18c blue, red surcharge
4c on 36c brown, black surcharge

The *Monthly Journal* is informed by one of its correspondents that the 16c, 18c, 25c and 50c adhesives are also to be surcharged for use as 4c stamps.

It is said that the following quantities are to be thus maltreated:

50,000 16c
300,000 18c
80,000 25c
50,000 50c

MEXICO.—A number of novelities have made their appearance here. In the first place, we have the 5c stamp with the new watermark ; then, the 1c wrapper with all inscriptions removed except the words, "Servicio Postal Mexicano," these words and the eagle appearing both in black and green ; also, two new postal cards, one of 2 centavos, rose and black, for United States and Canada, and one of 3 centavos, brown and green, for Postal Union use. They are both like our type P. C. 43, the main difference being in the inscription in the lower left corner which, in two lines, now reads, "*Lado Que Se Reserva Para La Direccion—(Côté Réservé A L'Adresse).*"

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Watermarked Eagle and R.M.

5c ultramarine

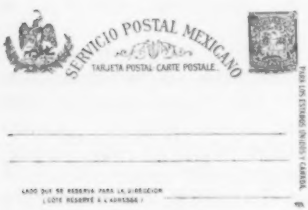
Wrapper.

Size 85x249 mm.

1c green, inscriptions in black

1c green, inscriptions in greeh

Postal cards.





Size 95x142 mm.

2c rose and black, *white* U. S. and Canada

3c brown and green " Postal Union

NYASSA. (Portuguese).—We find that we omitted to chronicle the complete set of Mozambique stamps of the current issue, surcharged in small letters " Nyassa," for use in the Portuguese possession of that name.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.





Perforated.

2½r brown
5r yellow
10r reddish violet
15r chocolate
20r lavender
25r green
50r light blue
75r carmine
80r yellow green
100r brown on buff
150r carmine on rose
200r dark blue on blue
300r dark blue on buff

PORTUGAL.—On account of the fall in the value of its currency, Portugal has raised its International letter rates, thus necessitating new stamps to provide for the newly established unit, which is 65 reis instead of 50 reis as heretofore.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

65r gray green
115r salmon on pink
130r brown on buff
180r slate on pinkish

SAMOA.—In addition to the values of the current series which we have chronicled as existing perforated 11, the new gauge, the following have now made their appearance :

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked N. Z. and star.

Perforated 11.

½p dull purple
1p blue green
1½p on 2p orange, blue surcharge
3p on 2p orange, black surcharge
4p blue
5p vermilion
1s rose
2s 6p mauve

Pahang.—In addition to the values of the surcharged stamps which we chronicled in May, *Le Timbre-Poste* notes the $1 and $5 values.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

$1.00 green and yellow green
$5.00 green and blue

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. *Incorporated* 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave. at 8 P. M.

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Membership: C. D. W. DREW, F. E. P. LYNDE, J. S. RICH.

The 349th meeting of the organization and 102nd of the Corporation was called to order by the President at 8 P. M. with the following members in attendance: Messrs. Andreini, Rich, Luff, Krassa, Gregory, Braine, Perrin, Levick, Hyatt, Tuttle, George, Berlepsch, O'Keefe, Klemann and W. S. Scott. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. Braine and Hyatt reported to the Society the work which was being carried on by our sister organization, the Long Island Philatelic Society, and considering the importance of the same to Philately in general and the honor paid to our society in particular, it was the wish of the meeting that the Secretary make as elaborate a report in these minutes as possible.

Mr. Braine as President of the Long Island Society briefly stated that his Society had procured from the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences the privilege of becoming a section of this well known Institution and allowed Dr. Hyatt to apprise the meeting of their intentions.

The Doctor took up the discourse and eloquently explained how the Long Island Society had procured this privilege from the Brooklyn Institute. A Committee having been appointed from both organizations the matter was discussed in detail. It was necessary for the members of the L. I. P. S. to instruct the Committee of the Institute of the growth and strength of philately, of its scientific possibilities, of its close association with the Arts, and of its invaluable aid as an instructor of the classes in geography, history and all things appertaining to the highest form of civilization. It was only after several meetings of the two Committees that the members of the Institute became convinced of the benefits that would accrue to the Institute by having a section devoted to the study of philately.

Having stated to the meeting the work that had been involved in procuring this privilege the Doctor proceeded to relate what the L. I. P. S. had to do in order to live up to its agreement. Realizing that their Society in point of numbers as well as in philatelists of reputation was not as advanced as might be, he solicited from the National the support of our organization as the oldest Society, as well as from any individual members.

He laid particular stress upon the value of lectures, essays and papers bearing upon philately and an exhibition of stamps. This would attract the attention of the other sections of science which comprise the Institute and would be bound to leave a trace of its influence upon our hobby.

The Long Island Society would forfeit its individuality, but the members were prepared to sacrifice their name for the honor of belonging to. and introducing philately into this great Institute of learning. The obligations incurred by members would be $5.00 annual dues and $5 00 Initiation fee, this latter expense, however, would not go into effect until October 1st, and all collectors solicitous of joining would be exempt from an initiation fee by joining prior to that date. The doctor dilated upon the strength of the Brooklyn Institute in its relations to all branches of science, but this is too well known to necessitate any recapitulation.

Our President responded to Dr. Hyatt congratulating him and the other members of the L. I. P. S., upon their energy and work in securing this valuable endorsement to our hobby and proffered his individual services to advance the cause and immediately applied for membership. Mr. Rich ably seconded Mr. Andreini and also stated his desire to join the section. Mr. Luff promised to aid in the way of lectures and papers. On motion of Mr. Berlepsch, duly seconded, the president appointed a Committee of five to call upon the L. I. P. S. to confer with the members in devising such means as would be practicable in helping the good work along. The Committee to consist of Messrs. Berlepsch, J. W. Scott, George, Bogert and W. S. Scott.

When the question of philatety was announced Mr. Andreini exhibited two superb books of Netherlands and Colonies and Greece and the Balkan States. Mr. Berlepsch showed the meeting strips of the new Proprietary and Documentary stamps with plate numbers. Mr. O'Keefe displayed a block of four 2c Documentary stamps, imperforate.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Twenty-seventh meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, July 11, 1898, Vice-President Bruner in the chair.

Called to order at 8.15 P. M.

Present: Messrs. Calman, Luff, Scott and the Secretary.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary was directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two bound volumes of the *Boston Stamp Book*, sent by its publisher as an addition to the Club's library.

Treasurer's report, showing balance in bank of $327, was received.

Chairman of House Committee made his report, and he was authorized to proceed to have the pool table properly re-covered.

Adjourned at 8.40 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

184th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held on July 20th, 1898, at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Members present; President A. Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, A. Richter, O. Dejonge, A. Lienhardt, E. R. Carter and E. Angill.

The Secretary being absent, Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

President Aug. Dejonge in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read.

Executive Committee reported favorably on Mr. Edgar Wigren for membership, and upon ballot being taken, he was unanimously elected.

Report of progress was made by the Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Constitution.

Messrs. Bogert & Durbin Co. sent priced catalogues of their 105th and 106th auction sales.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge presented *Revue Philatelique* No. 91.

Mr. Oswald of Belize, British Honduras, presented the 1c postal card and 25 cents British Honduras new issues, also split 20c Honduras on letter.

Also received from an unknown friend a lot of pamphlets.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht presented the Society with a lot of Spanish counterfeits, including the Dos Reales, which will prove very useful for future comparison. Mr. Albrecht exhibited the U. S. part of his next auction sale, which proved to be a choice lot, and of much interest to all the members present.

All of the above were accepted with thanks to the kind donors.

Adjournment at 9.45 P. M. Next meeting August 18th, 1898.

EDGAR R. CARTER, *Secretary pro tem.*

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